for the payment of invalid and other pensioners for the | in which he said, " Cotton is king, and, if a coess nding June, 1862. , the bill making appropriations for the support

in which he said, "Cotton is king, and, it a cossary, the army and may of England and France will be called upon to protect its culture and transportation." Is this Government prepared for a state of things take this? Mr. Johnson then quoted from the proclausation of the Governor of Arkamas, "about the secret workings by the British Government in this country to promote diaman." But is the United States to be told by a State it at the army and may of England and France shall be brought here to protect that State? Can the Government permit this without a violation of the law of self-preservation? Has South Carolina any right to draw her sister States into one common ruin? Mr. Johnson here quoted f the Military Academy. Both bills were passed. The consideration of the bill to carry out the treaties The consideration of the but to carry out the treaties with Mexico was resumed, and discussed by Mesars, Polt, Slidell, Iverson, and Bayard, until I o'clock, when the special order—the bill to allow the Bultime and Ohio Kailroad to cross the long bridge a ross

the Potomac River, was taken up.

air. KENNELY (S. Am., Md.) moved to postpone the consideration of the subject until to Agreed to. Mr. Johnson's (Dem., Tenn.) resolutions proposing mir. Johnson's (Dem., Tenn.) resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution were then taken up, when Mr. J. resumed his remarks. He said that when he gave way yesterday, he was speaking of the laws of the North which were in conflict with the Fugitive Slave law. He proceeded to argue that such laws were unconstitutional and nullifying. The Government should execute the laws in every State, and their enfor ement could not be considered an invasion. He went on to argue that a State could not go out of the Urion by its own volition, and said that such was the Urion by its own volition, and said that such was the opinion of the founders of the Government. Mr. John-son here read extracts from the writings of Mr. Madr son to show that such was the opinion of Mr. Madison. He quoted also from letters of Mr. Jefferson on the same subject, to show that it was not necessary to give same subject, to show that it was not necessary to give the Government power to enforce the laws in a State, as they had it by the law of the nation. Mr. Johnson chained that the power to enforce the laws was expressly delegated by the States to the General Government. If any State sets itself up in opposition to this power, it is aggression and rebellion. If the Gove it is aggression and rebellion. If the Government fails to perform its duty in this respect, it is at an end. Mr. Johnson here quoted further from the opinion of Judge Marshall to strengthen his position. He also called attention to the views of Jackson and Webster on this subject. The Government was called into existence by States, and could not be broken up by a single State. The Constitution was intended to be perpetual. When Congress (1733), passed a hav taxing distilleries, a part of the people of Pennsylvania resisted. There was no difference between that and resistance by the whole people a State. The talk now is about the coercion of a State only, but he fancied there was no great distinction to be made. Congress enforced the laws, but there was no talk about the coerenforced the laws, but there was no talk about the coer-cion of a State. Mr. Johnson here read from the proclamation of Washington to show that he considered the laws should be enforced and that the Union was inseparable. Gen. Washington sent 15,000 men to put

into one common ruin? Mr. Johnson here quoted from Gov. Girt's Message and from Mr. Keitt's speeches to show that such was the intention. He (Johnson) would tell South Carolina that as far as Golmson) would fell South Carolina that as far as Tennessee was concerned she would not be dragged into a Southern or any other Confederacy until she had time to consider about it! He would also tell the Northern States that Tennessee would not be driven out of the Confederacy either. If the Abolitionists wanted to abolish Slavery, the first step they would take would be to dissolve the Union. The existence of Slavery demands a preservation of the Union. What protection will the border States have if the Union is dissolved, whose property is at stake, and whose interests are most endangered? If a division were commenced, where would it stop? Rather than see the Government divided into thirty-three petty, wrangling powers, he would see it a consolidated Government and consolidated power. It might occur to the border States that it was better for them to establish a Central Republic, instead of going with the Southern States, and form friendly alliances with the Northern border States.

He referred in eloquent terms to the association of the struggle for independence, and the great men of inseparable. Gen. Washington sent 15,000 men to put down rebellion. That is the way Washington en-forced the laws. Suppose that the whole people of the State of Pennsylvania had rebelled, would it not have been just as constitutional to enforce the laws against the whole as a part of them? In 1832 there was another rebellion against the laws of the United States. Mr. Johnson paid a high eulogium to the char-acter of Jackson, who was then President. He said acter of Jackson, who was then President. He said that Jackson held the same views in regard to the en-forcement of the laws that Washington did, and put rebellion down. The Government then went Now how is it? The duties now are Now how is it? The duties now are the same—the consequences belong to God. He intended to discharge his dury, whatever the consequences may be. Have we not the power to enforce the laws in the State of South Carolina as well as in the State of Vermont or any other State? And, not-withstanding they may resolve and declare themselves absolved from all all-giance to this Union, yet, it does not save them from the compact. If South Carolina drives out the Federal Courts from the State, then the Federal Government has a right to reëstablish the Federal Government has a right to reestablish the Courts. It she excludes the mails, the Federal Government has a right and the authority to carry the mails. If she resists the collection of revenue in If she resists the collection of revenue in the port of Charleston, or any other ports then the Government has a right to enter and enforce the law. If she undertakes to take possession of the property of the Government, the Government has a right to take all means to retain that property. And if they make any effort to dispossess the Government, or to resist the execution of the Judicial system, then South Carolina puts herself in the wrong, and it is the duty of the Government to see the Judicial space tail in the very tail to take any take any tail to take any take any tail to take any tail to take any tail to take any tail take any tail take any tail take any take any tail take any tail take any tak the wrong, and it is the duty of the Government to see the Judiciary initially executed. Yes, Sir, faithfully executed. In December, 1805, South Carolina made a deed of cession of the land on which these forts stand—a full and free cession—with certain conditions. The Government compiled with the conditions, and has had possession of these forts till this day. And now has South Carolina any right to attempt to drive the Government from that property? If she secodes and makes any attempt of this kind, does she not come within the meaning of the Constitution, where it sheaks of levyany attempt of this kind, does she not come within the meaning of the Constitution, where it speaks of levying war? And in levying war, she does what the Constitution declares to be treason. We may as well talk of things as they are, for if anything can be treason, within the scope of the Constitution, is not levying war upon the Government treason? Is not attempting to take the property of the Government and expel the Government soldiers therefrom treason? Is not attempting up of the Government? He believed that we could obtain all needed guaranties. He entreated every patriot to come forward in the spirit of brotherly love, to stand around the altar of our common country, to lay the Constitution upon it, and to swear that the Constitution shall be maintained and the Union preserved. He thought it better to preserve the Union, even if we had a quarrel with the North sometimes. It was better to quarrel with the North occasionally than to quarrel among ourselves. Mr. Johnson here referred to the remark of the Senator from Georgia (Iverson) about some Texas Erutus arising to relieve that State of her Governor unless he should conform to the wishes of the recoils. This, he Johnson said, does property of the Government and expel the Government soldiers therefrom trenson? Is not attempting to seem the collection of the revenue, attempting to exclude the mails, and driving the Federal Court from her borders treason? What is it? I ask, in the name of the Constitution, what is it? It is treason, and nothing but treason. If a State, by its own volition, can go out of the Union, what is the Government worth? But under the phrase "Secession, it is declared that South Carolina, if she securies, is no longer a member of the Union, and, therefore, the laws and Consumption of the Union and, therefore, the laws and no longer laws and that State of her Governor unless he should conform to the wishes of the people. This, he Johnson and, does not look not hike harmony. He appealed to the octrine of father of south to pause and consider before they rushly go too far, He earnestly appealed to the North to come for ward with propositions of peace, conciliation, and consider before they rushly go too far. He earnestly appealed to the North to come for ward with propositions of peace, conciliation, and conserve are told to arrest secession and save the Union. Will they come forward, or desert the sinking ship! For one demisery the state of the country as long as human efforts could last. Mr. Johnson closed with a strong, express, and elegagent anneal for all to Secretaring B. Jackson, values of the Constitution, denies this doctrine. Washington, who is called the father of his country, denies this doctrine. Jefferson, Websier, and Clay, all deny the doctrine, and yet we are told to-day that a State cun go out of this great Confederacy without any regard to the woe and misery that may be inflicted upon the remaining States. If that may be inflicted upon the remaining States. If this doctrine be true, then a State can secode and withdraw. Suppose, for instance, that South Carolina has secoded, and is now out of the Confederacy. What attitude does she place herself in? There might be circumstances in which the States entering into and remaining under the compact might tolerate—I wish to be archerstood—night tolerate the secession of a State, she taking the consequences of the act. But suppose, by the secession of a State, all the remaining States are involved in the disastrous consequences, then the

long as human efforts could last. Mr. Johnson closed with a strong, exruest, and cloquent appeal for all to stand by the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. PUGH (Dem., Ohio) obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. LANE.

Mr. LANE (Dem., Oregon) said that he could not expect to reply to the Senator from Teamessee. There was one thing the old Democracy would not do. They would not march under the bloody banner of the Senator from Teamessee, to transpic South Carolina under tor from Tennessee to trample South Carolina under foot. On the contrary, he would find them ready to meet him there, and repel his bloody band. The are involved in the disastrous consequences, then the meet him there, and repel his bloody band. They would say to him, You shall not subjugate a gailant State, struggling for her rights—rights denied them in the Union. [Appleuse in the galleries.] The President elect was elected simply because of his hate to the South. Is it surprising, then, that the gallant Seate of South Carolina should resist! He here serve notice on the North that she cannot carry a united North to invade a State fighting for her rights. He knew something of the people of Tennessee, and he knew that they would see much with the Senator (Johnson in his decrine comes up, can a State, without regard to the doctrine comes up, can a State, without regard to the Co. stitution, seede, and so endanger the safety and prosperity of the remaining States? It comes up, then, whether the States are in condition, or whether then, whether the States are in condition, or whether they will telerate the secession of South Carolina. That is a matter to be determined by circumstances and by the emergency when it comes. And, again, suppose South Carolina is outside the Confederacy, and s. e. forms an allegiance with a foreign power—with France, England, or Russia—with a view to ulterior motives, let me ask this country if they dare neglect their duty —dure they let them do it, under, and, in compliance tring of the people of Tennessee, not be knew that they would not march with the Senator (Johnson) in his bloody march. He chaimed that Washington was a secreter when he went to Philedelphia and left the Contecteration. A Whisky insurrection was not to be compared to the action of a sovereign State. The issue in the late election was the resolutions of the Senator from Mississippi (Davis). He (Lane) thought that the Southern States had good reason to complain and take action, and they would do so whether it was liked or not, and he would never draw his sword to coerce they let them do it, under, and in compliance with, the great law of self-preservation? If side was out of the Union to-day, and was forming or about to form an allhance with any foreign power that would be ini. leal to our interests, we would have a right to conquer her—yes, to conquer and held her as a province. How long has it been since your armies were in Mextake action, and they would do so whether it was fixed or not, and be would never draw his sword to correct tem for it. Mr. Lane here read from Mr. Lincoln's speeches to show his (Lincoln's) harred of Shvery and the South. The Senator from Tennessee looked to the question as a matter of dollars and cents, not principle. There was no danger of the mouth of the Missisippi ever being closed up; it was a gainst the law of nations. If a dissolution of the Union should come, it will be for the reason that the Southern Suites laye been denied their rights ico, and many of them perished and consigned to the grave, with no other winding-sheet than their gar-ments, saturated with blood? How many va-tories did we win-how many trophies did we bring back? the country knows! What did it cost! It cost one hundred and tweaty mil-hous of dollars. Peace was made, and an acquisition of territory made, from which Califor-nia erected berself into a free and independent State, and was admitted into the Union. Now, after having expended on applications. that the Southern States have been denied their rights in the Union. Where is the man hardy enough to an-dertake to collect revenue in South Carolina when she having expended one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, with the loss of many of our bravest and bost men, and having paid fifteen millions of dollars for her as left the Union? Such a man would be has left the Union? Such a man would be the veriest nadman in the world, as to do so would drench the country in blood. He would say to such, "Sir, you must meet your humble rervant, and walk over his dead bedy before you can do it. [Applause, and cries of "Geed" in the galleries.] He looked forward as fondly as ever father looked for a beloved son or daughter to the reconstruction of the Government. He argued that the doerine of "State Rights" must prevail, or disunion would follow. The Republican party of the North have inflicted ruin and distress on the country, and when starving thousands murch through their streets, they must be held responsible. No man loved his country more than he did. He would lay down his life now if it would avert the confirst troubles. Executive session. Adjourned. men, and having paid lifteen millions of dollars for her territory, suppose, now, she says that she will walk out of her own vehicle. Texas was engaged in a war of revolution with Mexico, and achieved her independence. She applied for admission, and when admissed, she was oppressed by debt and harassed by the Indians on her borders. In 1855 we took the territory lying to the north of her, when she had not power to protect her citizens, and, in addition to that, gave her ten millions of dollars, and vet Texas now pressures, upon her own dollars, and yet Texas now presumes, upon her own volction, to walk out of the Union. Were there no volition, to walk out of the Union. Were there no other parties to the compact? Did we take in Galifornia and Texas just to benefit them? Nay; the compact was reciprocal for the benefit of the State, and having entered into the compact, they have no right to withdraw without the consent of the other States. He referred to the purchase of the Territory of Louisiana tor \$15,000,000, protecting it while a Territory, and admitting it as a State into the Lucion.

Mr. JOHNSON-Perhaps there is no wish to re-

forth that dectrine in regard to Cuba. The principle will apply to Louisiana or South Carolina, it client retries, and thursby endanger the Government. The Government has, under this principle. Mr. Johnson here quoted the Ostend letter as setting

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., III.) offered a resolution, the Sermie concurring, that when they adjourn to-morrow, it be to meet on the 7th of January. admitting it as a State into the Union. Let, said he, now it is chimed Louisiana can go out, and perhaps attempt to close the mouth of the Mississippi, from the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ETHERIDGE (8, Am., Tenn.) moved to lay on the table. It was tabled by three majority. The consideration of the Territorial business was Mr. SLIDELL said that no person in Louisiana wished to restrict the free navigation of the Mississipp

. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), from the Committee Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Onio), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making an appro-priation for Lepidative, Executive, and Judicial ex-penditures for the year ending June, 1862.

Mr. SHERMAN also offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire whether any officer connected with the Sur-Mr. JOHNSON—Perhaps there is no wish to re-strict the navigation now, but who can tell the charge that circumstances may make? These States, before they were admit ed into the Union, were held as Terri-tories and provinces. Suppose they go out now, what condition do they place themselves in? Are they States or do they go back to the condition of Terri-tories? It was one of the principles of the Govern-mens to appropriate territory if it was in danger of being occupied by the enemies of the Government, or, if necessary, to the Government from its geographical position.

vevor-General's offices, can be dispensed with.

The House went into Committee on the Deticiency

Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment appropriating \$100,000 to carry out the law for the suppression of the African slave-trade.

Mr. PHELPS (Den., Mo.) was willing to vote for

will apply to Louisiana or South Carolina, if either this appropriation for the reason that Congress ought to make other provision than that which now exists to make other provision than the provision than the provision that the provision than the provision than the provision than the provision than the provision that the provision than the provision than the provision that the provision than the provision that the provision than the provision that the provision that the provision than the provision than the provision that the provision than the provision that the provision than the provision that the prov

Mr. SHERMAN said the question was not as to the tipropriation.

Mr. SHERMAN crossed a letter to be read from the

Secretary of the American Colonization Society, stating that the Government of Liberts already has in that the traverment of Liberta arready has an charge nearly 3,800 receptured Africans, and has only received \$47,000. Unless a speedy provision be made, in the name of Liberta, he would be compelled to protest egal but any more recaptured Africans being landed on the Laberta coast. Mr. Sherman soid, whatever may be the defect of this law, this appropriation is required

to the defect of this law, this appropriation is required to meet on Cracts.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Ga.) remarked that, paying Liberia liberally for the care of recaptured Africans has the effect of increasing the masker of the recipitared; for the more captured the more money that Government gets. Therefore the Secretary of the Colomization Society does not care how many are recaptured from now till doomeday.

Mr. MAYNARD (S. Am., Tenn.) said the slave-trade was not carried in however, this country and the coast

was not carried on between this country and the coast of Africa. He was not aware that a single cargo of claves, except by the yacht Wanderer, was ever landed in the United States. The trade was carried on between Africa and perhaps two or three provinces in the dominion of Spain. England, by her treaty with the dominion of Spain. England, by her treaty with Spain, can, if she choose, close those ports to-morrow, or as early as her inclination prompts. England also has treaties extending all along the African const, closing that part of the world to the slave-trade. But by her consistence, not to say participation, this traffic is permitted to be carried on, while the United States Separation to be carried on, while the United States Government, by treaty, is made from time to time to play the part of police on the seas to capture slavers, at an expense of nearly a million of dollars a year. This is an attitude in which the Government ought not to be placed, and it is one that Congress should take

He referred in eloquent terms to the association of the struggle for independence, and the great men of the different Central States binding them together. In connection with the idea of a Central Republic might also occur the idea how was the capital founded by Washington, which could not be given exclusively to the North or South. He avowed in his place here he never would enter any Government, North or South, less democratic than the one under which we now live — tover! never! Mr. PRYOR (Dem., Va.) would refuse to pay any Mr. PRYOR (Dem., Va.) would refuse to pay any more appropriations until there was a reform in the system of providing for the maintenance of recaptured Africans. The Republic of Liberia is on the extremity of being swamped with these shirtless cannibuls. He was for giving Liberia an opportunity of illustrating her capacity for self-government. He approved of the plan of Great Britain, namely: taking recaptured Africans into quasi apprenticeship.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the appropriation asked for was to carry out an existing law and contract.

never! never!

He read extracts from the newspapers of Columbus

a., suggesting a monarchical Government, to show the

there was a party at the South in favor of a monarchy, and to ask the South to consider what Government it was going under. Is it not better "to bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of?" It might be that some Louis Napoleon was ready to seize on the constant of the Government.

at the last session there was no need of it now.

Mr. DAVIS said they voted on the resolution to

Mr. JOHNSON asked if they voted to protect it

Mr. DAVIS said if the Senator proposes to play on

but word, he supposed they intended to nail to the ross the miserable misercants who vote for protection when it is unnecessary, and who shrink from it when it

Mr. WIGFALL said he corrected the statement the

her day.

Mr. JOHNSON said he corrected it wrong, then.

facts, he could not help it.

Mr. JOHNSON objected to further interruption.

What is the reason for disunion? Because our mun was not elected. If Mr. Breckinridge had been elected.

asked for was to carry out an existing law and contract. It was not compulsory on Liberia to take care of recap tred Africans. If she does not wish to be thus bur dened, she can refuse to receive such Africans; and the President can make a contract with any other party. Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.) said that the law

be that some Louis Napoleon was ready to seize on the reins of the Government. Tennessee never passed under a less democratic Government. It intended to stand by the Constitution and demand a faithful performance of the guaranties. It would not be driven out of the house built by our forefathers. It wanted to stay the rash and precipitate action of some portion of the South which runs to such red-hot madness, and also mad Abelitionism at the North. He still trusted in God that the Union would be preserved, and intended to hold to it as a pulladium of civil liberty, as the ship-wrecked mariner clings to a plank to save bimself. Where is the graevance that operates upon South Carolina? Is it because they want to take slaves into the territory. Both of her Senators said at the last seesion there was no need of it now. Mr. BUKNETI (Dem., Ky.) said that the law passed at the last session was not only inhuman, but cruel. It required recaptured Africans to be carried immediately back to Africa, and their mortality on shipboard was about fifty per censure. He was willing to vote money we actually owe, and were rledged to tay. The only course our Government can pursue is to apprentice such Africans as Great Britain does. The character of the negroes would thus be elevated, and an opportunity given to Christians and philanthrotists to civilize them. throughts to civilize them.

Mr. CRAWFORD (Dem., Ga.) said that there wa

not a word in the act of 1819 which could be tortured into a construction for the support and maintenance of receptured Africans for a year thereafter. If they were laided on our shores there might be some pro were maded on our stores there might be some pro-priety in sending them back. He did not believe there were a hundred men in Georgia in favor of reopening the African slave-trade. He would never vote a dollar for the support of Africans abread, but would for their support and return to their own country.

support and return to their own country.

Mr. COBB (Dem., Ala.) inquired whether an amendment would be in order, providing that wherever a shaver is captured, the negroes be taken off, the ship scuttled, and the officers and crew allowed to go down with her. He was satisfied that Southern men would never be engaged in the slave-trade. He desired also to know whether he would be permitted to introduce an amendment to prevent our Northern friends from building ships and sending them out in their bellish in:file. was not elected. If Mr. Breckinnidge had been elected, not one would have wanted to break up the Union; but Mr. Lincoln is elected, and now they say they will break up the Union. He said, No. What was there to fear? Mr. Lincoln was a minority President. Let South Carolina send her Senators back, and Mr. Lincoln cannot even make a Cabinet without the consent of the Senate. Was he to be such a coward as to retreat when it was evident the South had the power in their own hands? Was he to be so cowardly as to desert a rolle hand at the North who stood by the South

Mr. BOCOCK (Dem., Va.), who occupied the chair

Mr. BOCOCK (Dem., Va.), who occupied the char-replied it would be in order to move for a sinking fund to buy off the capidity of Northern slave traders, but not to sink crews. [Laughter.] Mr. REAGAN [Dem., Texas] was opposed to tax-ing the people to pay for civilizing and Christianizing negroes. They were brought to Florida through Yan-bes oxidity.

kee curidity.
Mr. CLEMENS (Dem., Va.) desired to settle the question at once. The President has already become responsible, under the construction of an existing law, for the support of these negroes in Africa, to the ex-tent of \$900,000, and it was for us to say whether we

tent of \$900,000, and it was for us to say whether we should continue this act, thus construed. He denied that the law authorizes the President to maintain the negroes thus recurred for one year, by which expenditure this large sum has been incurred.

JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.) thought that the Africans sent to Liberia, under the law, should not be received there and left to perish. The law never contemplated such an outrage upon humanity.

Mr. CLEMENS contended that the law would bear no such construction as the President has given it.

Mr. COCHRANE, resuming, maintained that the law of humanity required such a construction, and tha

istly, when it authorized the President to lead and clothe them in Liberia. He opposed the introduction of the British apprentice system as more outrageous and objectionable than any other disposition that could be made of them. Nothing should be done to increase the number of Africans in this country. We do not want them as free apprentice, or clave. Let us do nothing to increase this species of population calculated. to bring about that "irrepressible conflict" be-ween the races which has stready given us so much trouble He would willingly vote for the appropriation required, and for more, if found necessary by the principles of

Mr. REAGAN did not think it was right to put the support of these negroes on our Government. They should be delivered up to the agents of the Govern-ment from which the vessel sailed, and they should be compelled to maintain them.

compelled to maintain them.

Mr. RiNGHAM opposed the amendment of Mr. Reagan, which was to limit the appropriation to negroes aken from vessels bound to the United States only.

Mr. REAGAN thought that the Government to which the vessels are bound should maintain the ne-

Mr. KUNKEL maintained that it was monifest the present laws are defective. They have not produced the suppression of the rlave-trade. By the law passed last session the burden on the Government has been

Mr. Reagan's amendment was rejected, and the

original ore, appropriating \$900,000, adopted.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. BURNETT moved to reduce the amount to \$450,000. Rejected, 67 against 100, and the bill

Mr. SHERMAN reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, a bill making appropriations for cer-

Mr. FLORENCE introduced a resolution that, the

Senate execurring, when the House adjourn, it be to be 7th of January. Mr. HUGHES thought it was better to adjourn over so as to give gentlemen an opportunity to go home and consult their constituents in this crisis. The resolution was rejected, 82 against 94. Ad-

Separate Secession Voted Down in the Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1860. There has been a meeting of the members of the Legislature favoring cooperation, and orging a Convention of such Southern States desirous of cooperating. An address was issued to the people of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, signed by

52 members of the Legislature.
In the Senate, a resolution offering the services of the members of the Legislature in case of coercion of any Southern State, and requesting the Governor to order out all the members of the Assembly first for the field, was lost.

The discussion in the Senate on separate State action is reported to have been the ablest of the session. Mr. Hill of Troup, in a blaze of eloquence, character-

ized separate action as "right accomplishing its own defeat: liberty forging its own chain; happiness poisoning its own cup; prosperity committing suicide." A resolution was adopted-Yeas 56, Nava 54-that,

as there is a common interest, there should be a co operation among the Southern States.

A reconsideration was moved and lost. Mr. Delaney's bill, protecting the citizens of Georgia om processes in the Federal courts, was lest by 16

W. L. Harris, the Commissioner from Mississippi, was courteously received by the Legislature. He spoke on Monday. A thousand copies of his speech has been ordered to be printed.

The Canadian Banks.

BIFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1860.

The efficial monthly statement of all the Canadian banks, for Novemier, exhibits a decrease in circulation for the month of \$1 100 000; gain in specie, \$4,000; and increase in loans, \$1,000,000. Compared with the same month last year there is an increase in circulation of over \$3,000,000, and in specie \$1,500,000.

BOILING SPRING, N. J., Wednesday, Pec. 49; An engine of the Hackensack Railroad, this morning, ran over a hand-car, containing twenty-two persons, near Hackensack, instantly killing one person named Reaudon, and seriously injuring two others. amed Reardon, and seriously injuring two other outpleted to-day. The hand-car proceeded from the metion of the New-York and Eric Railroad with la borers for that purpose, followed by the engine. The engineer is said to have run away immediately after

State of Trade at Buffalo and Oswego.

The smount of grain in store at Gawego and Buffalo at the present time, according to a carefully prepared statement in The Commercial Times of this city, in 3,50,600 binhels, emiracing 2,025 (60 binhels Wheat, 41 600 do. Corn, 42,000 do. Corn, 42,000 do. Realy, 38,000 do. Real, 41,000 do. Peas; but his does not include the amount alout at Buffalo. The total recipits of grain at Gawego and Buffalo for the senson reducing Floor to Wheat, are in the aggregate nearly 55,000,000 bushels.

ROMEO AND JULIET, AT THE WINTER

The character of Juliet, as set forth in the acting play arranged for stage representation, extends to the young lady novice certain flattering promises of an easily-won success that are often potent in influencing her selection of this love-lorn heroine as the subject of her first Listrionic essay. Every charm of face and and those qualities of high breeding acquired by a life of intimacy with a social circle of intelligence and refinement have nowhere on the stage more telling efficiency than when brought to aid the perfect defineation

of the high-born Italian beauty.

In the first act of the play, Juliet, having but dozen lines to speak, and those the meresi common places, has ample opportunity to recover from the ag tion which the vociferous reception of enthusiastic friends is certain to create, and to become accustomed to the novelty of the situation, and rally all her strength and self-possession, before the exigencies of the play make a serious demand upon her powers. The progress of interest is very gradual, and the intensity of the passion increases slowly, and the actress has time to become comewhat familiar with the audience, the footlights, and the business of the scene, before she needs to put forth her powers in a grand effort. Spite of these advantages, Juliet has seenes that task the best abilities of the tragic actress; and though it unquesionably is a grand triumph for an untried person to make a great success in Juliet, yet if she fails to grasp at once the brightest laurels of the stage, her shortcomings are much more apparent than if she had been content with honors not so brilliant, but which could have been won with efforts far less trying.

The arrow aimed at the sun will not be likely to strike that useful luminary, but it will certainly fly higher than if an object on the Earth had been the arget, and the lady who last night appeared as Juliet, though not giving the most thoroughly satisfactory personation of that hasty heroine we have ever seen has nevertheless more nearly approached a great sucess than she would have been likely soon to do had she attempted a less pretentious part. Her friends were satisfied with her efforts, and testified their satisfaction by repeated calls before the curtain, and by profuse apphuse.

The lady's name, as already announced in these

columns, is Mrs Anny Dinsmore, and she is the adopted daughter of Mr. Elliou, the ocalist. Not so immature in years that the future will bring her many added charms of person, she is in the full vigor of physical graces and of mental strength. She is 25 years old, or thereabouts, with a face of much beauty and intelligence, an expressive eye, and a voice not powerful, but singularly musical. In the words of the text, she was periect, and her readings are all sensible and good. In the business of the stage she was as easy as any inexperienced person can be, and she has evidently labored long and endeavored to qualify herrelf for her last night's undertaking. She was much frightened, and seemed unable to thoroughly regain her self-possession at any time during the play. Her engaging appearance, however, her evident appreciation of the text, and excellent understanding of the fullest meaning of the author, and that kind consideration always granted a lady under similar circumstances, won for her full an sures of applause, that a strict criticism of the performance

night possibly fail to justify.

Upborne on the plaudits of a theater full of enthusi astic and interested friends, Miss Diasmore has trium heatly passed the terrible ordeal of a first night, when that delusive support is withdrawn we apprehend her histnionic victories will be less easily won.

It is ever a most unwelcome duty to dampthe aspira-

tions of young ambition, but we believe that in all ca es like this it is best for the profession, for the hady, and for her friends, that the honest truth be told a all kindness, and with all gentleness consistent with plain-speaking and so delicate a sal-icet. Without desiring to criticise, we merely tate a fact, when we say that Miss Dinsmore voice, though exerted hist night to its utmost simin. was for many whole scenes nearly inaudible in the remoter parts of the house. Though she has many unquestioned graces of mind and person that would adorn the profession in which she aspires to shine, we oubt if she has a call to the stage sufficiently imperaive to justify the sacrifice of other and more don'estic

nwelcome truth that her fine appreciation of dramatic character outruns her individual abilities of dramatic personation. It is with a full remembrance of all the allowance he a lady, and all the considerate overlooking of arcis e shorteomings a novice always claims, that we subnit our unwilling opinion, that Miss Dinsmore will ot speecily attain the power of forcibly representing e leading heroines of the drama. The stage will not

eys. If, as is imimated, she was stimulated to her

tion by a pure love of art, she can the better hear the

se so much as society will gain should she decline to sonin in a firmament in which she may not shine as ightly as the brightest. Mr. Edwin Booth was the Romeo of the evening ad he gave a most berutiful reading of the part. The inh act was e pecially good, and the dying scene was grand. We have never heard Mr. Booth's equal in delineating the throes of physical anguish, and all his death-scenes are consequently terribly effective. His

remarkably graceful carriage and manner stand him in good stead in Romeo, and his appearance and bearing are eminently characteristic of the noble romantic lover. The entire personation was very fine and satisfying, being narred only by the fault of Mr. Booth's icention, which destroys the beautyrof so many of his There are certain rapid transitions in his tones that ere unpleasant, and at times he raises his voice into a oft, semi-singing tone, which gradually degenerates into a whining cadence that is as eminently unnatural

as it is thoroughly disagreeable. It is a tone so easily guarded against that Mr. Booth does himself a great is in tice, and his admirers a positive wrong, in not enadcating a fault that so often ruins the finest passages he Of the rest of the company there is little to remark,

ave to again remind Mr. Dyott and Mrs. Archbold hat the person who says for tutor, "chewtor;" for due, 'jew;" for Duke, "juke;" commits a lingual vulgarsm that would be mercilearly laughed at in private life, and that ought to be as mercilessly ridiculed on,

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education held its last regular meeting or the year vesterday, Mr. President Corris in the unit. Nominations were received from the Local cards for teachers of Evening Schools, according to the by-law reorganizing the Evening Schools. Some members of the Evening School Committee attempted mentions of the Evening School to have machine, but after a short struggle, in which the Evening School Committee developed a strength of 13 votes,

Mr. Farly, one of the Committee, said to another of the Committee, Mr. Byrpe, "let's die easy," and

After a prolonged contest all the nominations, which

The 19th Ward asked for \$49,990 for the purchase of the four lots in Vandewater street for the erection of a building for School No. 1, to run down in the extension of Chambers street. Referred to the Finance

Committee.
The IVth Ward also asked for \$2,172 for the furnitere for their new building in Officer street. Referred to Committee on School Furniture, who reported in-

to Committee on School Furniture, who reported instantly in favor, when, under the previous question, the money was appropriated, although there is no money to the credit of that appropriation.

The X Hith Ward asked for \$957 for heating apparture for No. 24, in Broome street. Referred to Committee on Repairs with power.

The X Hith Ward asked also for \$10,500 for the purchase of three lots in Cannon street.

The Sisters of Charity asked for some old furniture for their Industrial School in Forty-second street.

Another communication was received from the IVth Ward, stating that the four lots in Vandewater street were not worth more than \$7,000 aniere, and that they were not worth more than \$7,000 apiece, and that they were in a position totally unfit for a school-house. Referred to Committee on Sites and School-Houses.

The holidays were fixed at all the days now recognized as such; the day after New-Year's, Good Friday, and the day after any holiday which comes on Thursday. Adouted.

day. Adopted.

Mr. Waterbury introduced a resolution to close the schools on the 4th of January next, President Buchsnau's fast day.

Mr. Tucker moved to lay on the table. Lost. Adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEES.

In accordance with resolutions offered at a recent meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall, an election was held in th several Wards about the City, last night, for the purpose of electing delegates to the General Commit or the ensuing year, also Ward Committees and delegates to the Young Men's Committee. The delegates o the General and Young Men's Committees are a

to the General and Young Men's Committees are as follows:

First Ward.—General Committee—Thomas Byrnes, Michael Halpin, Patrick T. Carney, Williams Burns, Young Men's Committee—William Figort, Mathew Beirns, Charles Reilly, ir. George Lally.

Second Ward.—General Committee—William Minor, Patrick McMahon. Young Men's Committee—Thomas McCanley, Charles W. Kruger.

THIRD WARD.—General Committee—H. G. Crozier, Edwin M. Hageriy, Young Men's Committee—Charles J. Dougherty, Geo. P. Bickford, William Drew, Daniel Dorovan, James White. Young Men's General Committee—Wen. P. Kirk, John Healy, Thomas Brown, Archibald J. Fullertez, Timothy Sullivan.

Paris Ward.—General Committee—John T. Henry John F. Savage, William B. Howenstein, Harry Hopkinson, Robert J. McIntire, Young Men's Committee—Vincent N. Clark William Long, James Burke, A. A. Jones, Sixth Ward.—General Committee—Timothy Breman, Ower Kinney, Patrick Wade, William Waish, Thomas Ryan, John Jonnelly, Young Men's Committee—Dennis Burns, George Cearson, Lawrence Langan, Dennis Coppers, Thomas Walsh, Smarch Dayton.

Dennelly. Young Men's Committee—Dennis Borns, George Pearson. Lawrence Langan, Dennis Coppers. Thomas Waish, Francis Dayton.

Sevente Ward.—General Committee—William M. Tweed, Oswsid Ottendorfer, Patrick Keenan, Isaiah Rynders, Thos. W. Adams, Alfred Paimer. Young Men's Committee—Henry Close, Richard Kimmons, James M. Balley, Jacob F. Vslentine, John Ford, Michael Gayte.

Eighten Ward.—General Committee—Gerslion Cohen. John D. Betts, Joseph Murphy, Dr. Francis Fleet, John Wildey, James Nelson. Young Men's Committee—Peter Y. Everett, Peter Crawford, ir. Geo. Loutrell, Fred. P. Book, Wm. Delamata, Fred. J. Bantz.

NINTH WARD.—General Committee—Jos. D. Baldwin, John Richardson, James O'Neil, Jacob Windmuller, John MaNichol, James Grahm. Wm. D. Kennedy. Young Men's Committee—John Mack. John Oakford, John Eckerson, John Foley, Wm. The Ward.—General Committee—Elijah F. Purdy, Moses D. Gale, Joseph M. Marsh, Samuel T. Webster, John Van Tine. Young Men's Committee—Thomas Skuse, Edward J. Kuight, William C. Gover, Howardyf. Codres, Charles Leaveraft.

ELEKENTH WARD.—General Committee—Aaron B. Rolling John H. Hoogikirk, Francis I. A. Booke, Charles E. Leew, Anderson Melbevitt, Edward C. Maloy, Francis Clark, Young Men's Committee—James Townley, Maurice O'Mara, John Fellon, Morris Roberts, James Modrath, Philip McLaughlin, Elias P. Wienet.

Follow, Moris Roberts, James Sictivation, Language Collins P. Wisner.

Twickern Ward.—General Committee—John Vance, Thomas S. Tappan, Churles Boice, Edward Jones, H. W. Genet. Young Sen's Committee—Win. St. Tone, Charles Hahn, Joseph E. Iching, John U. Gent, John Quinn,

Thirtranyin Ward.—General Committee—Ed. C. McConleil, Wm. P. McCormick, Francis B. O'Keefe, Philip Morkle,
ternard Gormley. Young Men's Committee—Authony Müller,
theedore Jarvis, Jacob Bennett, Charles Doane, Lawrence W.

101.

Hill. FORETRENTH WAND.—General Committee—Ald. Michael humney, David Fissney, Geo. Debenham, Col. Michael Corresul, Geo. Cassidy, Jas. Carty. Young Men's Committee—F. Lyrne, George Spencer, N. W. Mooney, P. W. Cunningham, PRING Geo. Cassidy, Jas. Carty. Young Men's Committee—F. J. Byrne, George Spencer. N. W. Mooney, P. W. Cunningham, Henry Jones, W. S. Wilhelm.

FIFTERSTE WARD.—General Committee—Daniel W. Norris, Jas. J. Gumbieton. John B. Ryer, John Wheeler. Abraham T. Hillset. Young Men's Committee—John Gumbleton, Chas. Hamilton, Geo. Caulifield, Jas. Gibson, John S. Norris.

SINTERSTE WARD.—General Committee—E. B. Hart, Mich'l Halpin, Jemes Murray, Edolpho Wolfe. San'l T. Minson, John M. Fartour. Young Men's Committee—Thos. Earle. Chas. Richardson, J. Lawler, Karl Hearley, Hugh Martin, John C. Baff.

Richardson, J. Lawler, Karl Hearley, Hugh Martin, John C. Haff.

SEVENTEINTH WARD.—General Committee—J. W. Chanler, S. Fly, Jr., A. Flekhoff, B. Reilly, C. G. Cornell, G. A. Jeremials, J. A. McLaughlin, Young Men's Committee—W. Schirmer, Phil. Reilly, Luke F. Corins, Owen Tally, Wan. Greenert, Thes. Wallace, M. Kelly, Engritzenth Ward.—General Committee—John R. Briggs, Samuel F. Entrerworth, John T. Hoffman, Gilbert M. Platt, Oliver S. Hebberd, Farrel Biley, Andrew J. Matthews, Young Men's Committee—Logent Durnin, Sam'l Cheshire, Wm. C. O'Brien, Dennis Breniam, Thomas Mauson, George McGrath. General Committee—James irving, Fred'k L. Vulter, Edward Cooper, C. Godirey Gunther, Henry H. Conden, Michael Leonan, John J. Bradley, Young Men's Committee—George McGrath. Engene Duray, John T. Gay, John Dalaz, Patrick McManus, Thomas Mullin, Thomas Mausen, in this Ward the Inspectors were divided. The tirkst headed James Irving was the one elected at the corner of Twenty second street and Third wennes, and the other, besided John R. Ediga, was elected in Twenty fourth street between Second and Third avennes. Both sets of Inspectors claimed to be regular. A strong force of police was present at both polling places, but no dis-

Intricate occurred.

Newstreeth Ward — General Committee — Terence Furley, Dennis McCarthy, William Dunham, John Fifeh, Potrick Resell, William Hitchnon. Young Men's Commuttee — John McCabe, John O'Niell, Charles H. Lyons, Jacob Bender, John Kennedy, A. Dondery.

nedy, A. Donduey.

Themse McConnell John Hordy, Nelson J. Waterbury, John McGrane, John B. Radley, William Conboy, Young Men's Committee-Edward Pepnan, George Hepburn, Joseph Prendible, John Coyle, Dominick Lynch, Patrick Devlin, John W. Wilson.

Vilson.
TWENTY FIRST WARD.—General Committee—John Kelly, sorge W. McLesn, Stephen Cornell, Samuel L. M. Barlow, mes Mahowey, Daniel W. Cirrke. Young Men's Committee—. S. Yard, Feter O'Conor, Wm. Tracy, Jeremlah Hallanan, bin D. Newman, Thomas H. Smith.
Transverseron, Western Smith.

TwaNTI-SECOND WARD.—General Committee—Peter Master-con, Michael Connelly, Alexander Ward, John Wilson, C. J. Mosell, Wm. Jeyee, Vecung Men's Committee—Philip P. Han-naven, Samuel Jones, Wm. Masterson, Douglas Biggins, Alex. H. Reavy, Patrick Quin.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

J. FENIMORE COOPER.-Mr. McKown gives his Lecture on Cooper and Imaginative Literature in Newark on Friday evening.

FIRES.-Last night, between 16 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the kindling wood establishment owned by M Densiny, on Canal street. The building, two stories frame, we entirely destroyed, together with the contents. Loss above \$2,500. The building adjoined the steel factory, which, throug the efforts of the Fire Department, was saved, with a loss shoot \$250.

ween 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fir between I and 2 o'clock yestermy morning a life occurred in a temporary building occupied by John Rogert as a kerosene oil factory, in South Eighth street, near Warren. The ios on the building and stock was about #2.00; no insurance The adjointly building, occupied by Van Sickle & Bennett, roo cement manufacturers, was also semewhat damaged.

A BOLD THEFT .- On Tuesday evening, while as expressinan was delivering a package at No. 333 Second stre. Jersey City, its horse and wagon, with two barrels of flour, we driven away. The horse subsequently returned to the stable his owner, William G. Barnes, but the flour was missing.

an named William Rivers, employed in the machine-slap of New-Jerser Railroad Company, had all the fingers of the rit hand cut off by a circular saw. The hand was subsequently aputated. SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday afternoon, a young

Cambridge Cattle Market. REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE BY GRO. RUPP. WYNNINGDAY, Dec. 19, 1669. Whole number of Cettle at market 570; about 490 Beeve and 170 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, as

nd 170 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milleh Cows, and ne, two, and three year old.

Priors of Markett Brist.—Extra, \$6.50@\$7; first quality, \$6; second quality, \$25; third quality, \$5.50; ordinary, \$2.50. Friches or Strong Cartine.—Working Oxen, per pair, none; lows and Calves, from \$30, \$40, to \$40; Vestlings, \$7. to \$5. Two years old, \$10 to \$12; Three years old, \$16 to \$17. Sheep and Lamba, \$2.25 at market prices in lots. \$1.20%\$1.40.51, \$5.00.

NUMBER FROM MACH STATE. Ship &

SHEET—Earn includes Cowets and when those of inferior quality are thrown out.

There were 24 cars over the Grand Truck and Eastern Rational 34 over the Beston and Lowell, and 32 over the Fitchburg were from Albany.
RESEARCE—There was but a small stock at market to-day, but sufficient for the demand. The best entitle and sheep sold readily at last week's prices, and probably in a few instances a slight advance was obtained. The largest Beiffer ever brought to this market, raised by Josiah Bennett of Westmoreland, N. H., was sold by G. E. Picce to E. Rice, jr, for \$2.90 event, new weight 18 ewe.

We quote Hides at 6c., and Pelts at \$1; hat owing to the unsettled state of the bushness prices are nominal, many lots being sold much lower.

Supper Death .- About 8 o'clock last night, Coroner Morphy was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of a man named William Frants, who sted suddenly at his late residence, No. 24 Scholes street, Williamsburgh.

WADE'S ST'EECH-PROPOSED ACTION OF THE SECEDERS.

From Our Special C. Trespondent. VASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1860. Senator Wade a ave us a very able and wellconsidered speech to day, enhancing his own high reputation, and comm anding the unqualified resect of his opponents. He was very bold and to say anything offensive on irritating. It was every way an admirable effect, and left a manifestly good impression on the minds of the impense crowd who admiringly list ened to him.

Compromising does not seem to be growing in favor. Assuming that a compressise involves substantial concessions on the very points that have just been submitted to the arbitrament of the people, and by them decided in favor of the Republicans, it seems as impudent to exact as it is idle to expect them. On this point Mr. Wade expressed the almost universal centiments of the Republicans. But the main paint is, the Secossionists don't want any compromises. They want to rebel.

The policy of the Republicar party in Congress at this moment, is undoubtedly that of a masterly inactivity. They have done nothing to apologize for, or to repeat of. They have laid down their principles of political action, and have gone forward and elected an Administration to sustain them. If snybody is dissitisfied with the result, it certainly is not the Republicans. They have accomplished just what they set about to accomplish; nothing more, nothing less. If anybody wishes to break up the Government for this loval and legitimate action, that is not the fault of the Republicans, and they are in no wise responsible for such an unpatrictic design. Neither can they be expected to propitiate the dissatisfied party, by coming forward with, or sustaining measures that look to the surrender of their recent triumph.

In respect to the future action of the Secessionists, it does not look as thengh they meditated anything very desperate. I expect to see them endeavor to throw legislative obstacles in the way of having Mr. Lincoln de tared elected. They, or some of them, would be very glad to throw the Government off its regular track by some small processes of legislative fill bustaring. After failing here, and failing to excet a surrender of their principles from the Republicans, it is likely they will sullenly retire, declare themselves out of the Union, and proceed to concect further mischief. So far as I can judge by appearances, these revolutionists, however, mean to proceed very cautiously. They do not act or seem like men who are about plunging into the horrors of a civil war. They appear much like men who are about trying an experiment which they do not design shall be very dangerous to themselves. I think their plan is first, to retire; second, to threat n, and third to negotiate. I do not expect to see them even refuse to pay duties at the principal ports of entry in the Southern States, unless perhaps spasmodically. I believe they mean to submit to this oppression for the present, and to hold local and general Conventions to see what shall be done about it, and what line of action shall be pursued, endeavoring all the while, to widen the basis of the Secession movement by roping in the Northern Slave States. I: believe the Disanion fever will thus take on a 'slow" form, and perhaps exhaust itself before it exhausts the patient. We shall, I think, have a good long breathing time before the opening as well as between the acts of the threatened tragedy.

It will not surprise me in the least to find even South Carolina's ardor restrained by the dictates of prudence so far as to pretermit the assault upon Fort Moultrie. It is likely to be found advisable for South Carolina not to open war on the United States until her sister Slave States are ready to back her. How soon this will be is not just now very clearly to be foreseen. It is, however, very easy to foresee that a very considerable delay will be convenient.

Beyond the mere act of retirement, it does not look, therefore, from this point of view, that history is to be made very fast by the retiring States. War is a very serious thing; and money and credit are very necessary things with which to begin it. The Federal Government would be able to enter upon a war suddenly. But this they will not do, for they have no occasion. That Government, after it passes into Republican hands, will not be indulging vain speculations, like the pious Mr. Buchanan, about its rights to "coerce a State." It will propose to itself no such job. It will just attend to its unquestionable duties. It will collect its ordinary revenues in all the States, or it will shut up the places which decline to pay. If anybody wards to make war, it will not be Uncle Sam. It must be the seceding States. They must cor amence it. Now as that is a very serious under taking,

requiring a large outlay at the start, I suppose they will not commence till they get ready; and it would not surprise me if it should turn out that it would not be till a good while after next Spring's trade is over. Even if South Carolina should flour see out to-morrow, as Mr. Hemmond says she will, and Louisiana next month, as Mr. Slidell vaticinates,

I still think the Charleston and Y lew-Orleans packets will be peaceably enjoying the eir coastingtrade with New-York City, all thro igh the coming Winter and Spring months. 'I would not advise anybody, therefore, to e hange existing business arrangements immediately. The trading classes are bound to have ample thotice yet of the me to quit.

MORE SCARED THAN HULT, OR WHAT THE SECEDERS WILL AND WONT DO. From Our Special Corresp

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1860. The phrended screamers who do the uncartaly yelling of the sensation press, cry out as if each were possessed of seven devil.s.

A favorite topic of their rent is Mr. Lincoln's silence. They insist he should say something or do something, but particularly say something. For they say everybody should do something, or say something, and declar e that, even they themselves are willing to "waite heart and hand to "save the country from destruction," and even to pray for it. We are disposed to see them do any thing but prov. We trust they won't do that. That would be carrying the joke too far.

Now, just for the sake of testing their willingness to do something in aid of the country, we make bold to ask them to shut up their howling. This would be the best thing they could do to-

See Eighth Page.